

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 26, 1908.

Mr. Foraker introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A BILL

To correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of certain non-commissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry who were discharged without honor under Special Orders, Numbered Two hundred and sixty-six, War Department, November ninth, nineteen hundred and six, and the restoration to them of all rights of which they have been deprived on account thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any non-commissioned officer or enlisted man belonging to Company B, C, or D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, discharged without honor under Special Orders, Numbered Two hundred and sixty-six, War Department, dated November ninth, nineteen hundred and six, on account of the shot affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August thirteenth-fourteenth, nineteen hundred and six, who shall make oath before any duly authorized enlisting officer of the United States Army or Navy that he did not participate in said affray, and that he does not know of any soldier belonging to any of said companies who did participate in the same, and that he has not at any time heretofore and does not now withhold any knowledge with respect to that occurrence which, if made public, would or might lead to the identification of any participant in said shooting affray or any accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, and that he has answered fully to the best of his knowledge and ability all questions that have been lawfully put to him by his officers or others in connection therewith, shall be, and hereby is, made eligible to re-enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States on his application therefor at any time within three months from and after the passage of this Act, any statute or provision of law or order or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and that upon such re-enlistment he shall be allowed full pay, according to the rank he held and the pay he was receiving at the date of discharge, until his re-enlistment: Provided, That all the rights and privileges to which the soldiers re-enlisting under the provisions of this Act were entitled, respectively, at the time of their discharge shall be, and hereby are, fully restored to them, and the record showing their discharge without honor shall be, and hereby is, annulled, set aside, and held for naught, and the time elapsing since their discharge without honor until the date of such re-enlistment shall be computed in determining all rights to which they may be respectively entitled, on account of continuous service as though they had been in the service without interruption, and they shall not suffer any forfeiture of any right or privilege by reason of such discharge: Provided further, That in any case where the regular term of enlistment which the soldier was serving at the time when discharged without honor has in the meanwhile expired, his record shall be, and hereby is, corrected so as to show an honorable discharge at the time of the expiration of such enlistment, and he shall be allowed full pay and all rights and privileges until that time; and in the event of the re-enlistment of such soldier under the provisions of this Act his term of re-enlistment shall be deemed to have commenced as of the time when his previous enlistment expired, and his service under such re-enlistment shall be without prejudice of any kind by reason of his former discharge without honor: And provided further, That in case of any of the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men belonging to said companies and discharged without honor shall have died since they were so discharged and before the passage of this Act, but who shall have testified under oath or made affidavit before their death that they did not participate in said shooting affray or have any knowledge with reference thereto, their respective records shall be, and hereby are, corrected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and their legal representatives shall be entitled to all pay that would become due to them from the time of their discharge until the time of their decease.

Section 2. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the prosecution and punishment of any soldier re-enlisting under the provisions hereof as to whom it may at any time hereafter appear that he did participate in said shooting affray or have knowledge thereof which he has withheld.

Sec. 3. That all re-enlistments under the provisions hereof of soldiers who at the time of their discharge without honor were serving terms of enlistment which have not yet expired shall be held to be for only the remaining portion of said unexpired term.

ATTORNEY COLLINS IGNORED CHAIRMAN BIEBER AND CRANFORD ADOPT LILY WHITE TACTICS.

Attorney George F. Collins, the Collins, the colored member of the Board of Elections, has been completely ignored by Chairman Sidney Bieber and Cranford. Mr. Bieber has had no meeting with a full Board present, from what Attorney Collins stated to a representative of The Bee a few days ago.

The tax of \$350 assessed against each ticket was never discussed by Attorney Collins. There has never



ATTY. GEORGE W. COLLINS.

been any meeting held, although Attorney Collins has requested several. To the surprise of the colored member of the committee a call that had been prepared either by Chairman Bieber or Mr. Cranford, or by both, was sent to Attorney Collins by Chairman Bieber by William Coleman, a messenger in the Fire Department, with a request that Attor-

ney Collins sign it, which Attorney Collins refused to do, but returned it to Chairman Bieber with the admonition that he, Collins, did not intend to have any star chamber proceedings. Chairman Bieber regarded this declaration as an insult, and Attorney Collins was informed that either he or the chairman would have to resign. Attorney Collins told Chairman Bieber that he could suit himself.

The fact of the matter is, remarked Attorney Collins, that \$350 was too much of a taxation upon candidates; that no estimate of costs had been made, and if there were three tickets in the field the total amount that would be deposited would be \$1,050.

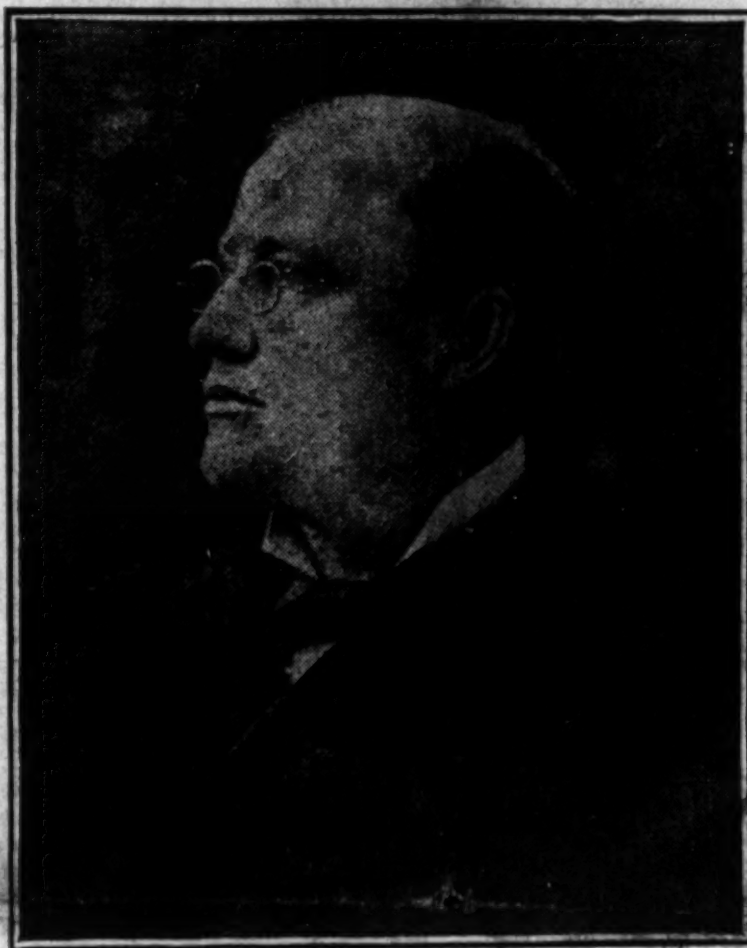
The Bee's estimate of expenses is as follows: On the theory that there will be three tickets in the field, and allowing each delegation one judge without cost (certainly, any reputable Republican would serve as judge of election without pay), twenty-two or twenty-four registration booths, two days, would average \$240 dollars. Let each delegation print its own tickets, or if the committee prefers to print them they will cost \$30 for 30,000, three changes allowed in the three sets of tickets. Twenty-four registration books, 35 cents each. Allow each clerk (twenty-four), say one dollar and fifty cents a day, say two days three dollars each, total amount for the entire business would be \$350.40. The Bee's estimate is more than liberal, because there are some booths that can be secured for less than five dollars per day. Why should candidates be assessed \$1,050? What does this look like? This is what Attorney Collins objects to. This is what all Republicans don't like. It is an unnecessary taxation, to which Republicans will not subscribe.

Admitting that each judge is to

To the Republicans of the District:

If there ever was a time for colored Republicans of the District of Columbia to show their manhood, now is the time. The recent platform adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention is like all other platforms that have been adopted by Republican conventions. Colored Republicans will not be fooled any more. If the Administration is sincere in its many declaration, let it reinstate those colored soldiers under the Foraker bill that has been introduced in the Senate by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker.

The Republican party might as well understand now, that the colored voters of this country do not mean to be fooled any more. Something must be done, and quickly at that. Promises will no longer hold the colored voters in line. There are some Republicans who have declared that Senator Foraker cannot



HON. WALTER L. SMITH, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

be nominated. Suppose he cannot? Is this any argument against the loyalty and gratitude of colored Republicans whose cause he has championed? By no means. Senator Foraker has sacrificed everything for the colored man, and if there is but one vote that is in the possession of a colored delegate he should cast that vote for the man who has defended the rights of the colored soldiers.

Gratitude is the keynote of this campaign which should be found in the hearts of every colored American.

Nothing is to be expected from the colored officeholder. He should remain silent and hold his job and allow others who are not candidates for office to defend the rights of colored Americans. This is the time for colored men to show the Administration that they will for once show to the world their manhood.

The President said that those colored soldiers are guilty. The investigation showed that the President's contention is not borne out by facts. If fifteen men are attacked by a mob and one of the mob is killed by some one man of the fifteen, without positive evidence must the entire fifteen be convicted of murder? Admitting that the killing was not justified, suppose the guilty party is discovered, should be adjudged guilty without trial? Certainly the Attorney General will not say yes. Take every department of the Government in which colored Americans are employed, is it right and proper that they should be "Jim Crowed"? These wrongs should be righted, and the discrimination in the several departments of the Government should be eradicated.

Let something be done. The Editor. be paid, allowing \$2 per day, seventy two judges for two days would amount to \$288, which added to the \$350.40 would total \$638.40 at the highest. But why this unnecessary expense? This whole matter will be laid before the National Committee.

What I Saw And Heard

The local politician is the amusing individual now. He is seen upon every corner, and is seen at the door of every candidate.

The Blaine invincibles have decided to select another candidate because Bob Keys of Maryland has been selected to manage the Horner-Flathers campaign.

The Administration ticket is on the eve of a breakdown.

My friend, Attorney L. M. King, declares that he will soon launch his ticket. Who his running mates are I am unable to state.

Dr. Wilder is in a lost cause, and just where to go he does not know.

It is about time for the colored Democrat to come out from under cover. If Bryan should win the colored brother will be numerous.

The Independent League will put its own ticket in the field.

The colored Republicans in Ohio are divided. Many of them are on

committee room hard at work when not on the floor of the House. He is a ready debater, and when he takes the floor he receives the greatest attention from both Democrats and Republican, and the galleries are always crowded when it is known that Judge Smith of Iowa is going to address the House. Judge Smith is a member of the Committee on Appropriation, one of the most important committees of the House, and he is working his way up the line on this committee and stands the third member of the committee.

The voters of the Ninth Congressional District of Iowa should feel proud to have such an able representative in Congress as Judge Smith. The Ninth District has not had such a brilliant Representative in Congress since the death of the late Congressman W. J. Sapp, and The Bee feels safe in saying that it will only be a matter of time when Judge Smith will come to the United States Senate.

ATTORNEY SCOTT TURNS THE MEETING.

There were fully one thousand Republicans attended a Republican meeting in Fisherman's Hall, South Washington, Monday night. The meeting was worked up by Aaron and Lem Bradshaw and others in the interest of the Horner and Flathers ticket. Addresses were delivered by Sidney Bieber, chairman of the Election Board; Attorney R. R. Horner, E. M. Hewlett, and others. Seated in the rear of the hall was Attorney Armond W. Scott, of the



ATTORNEY A. W. SCOTT.

local bar. Several Republicans in the hall who knew Attorney Scott, insisted that he make a speech. He was carried deliberately upon the shoulders of several Republicans to the platform and requested to speak. Attorney Scott received the greatest ovation of any speaker. Candidates Horner and Chairman Bieber not excepted. Attorney Scott said that he knew Mr. Horner, and had nothing to say against him. After paying a high tribute to Senator Foraker and what he had done for the colored Americans in this country he concluded his address by saying that he would have to be consistent, that he was for W. Calvin Chase for delegate. The applause was deafening, and the ovation given Attorney Scott was a surprise to the Horner and Flathers supporters. The meeting was turned into a Chase meeting by the adroit speech of Attorney Scott.

DISTRICT PRIMARIES.

It has been said that the coming District primaries will be fairly conducted. The Bee, as well as other people, see those who have charge of the primaries visiting districts and holding up Republicans and using all kinds of persuasive arguments to support candidates in which they are interested. This does not look like a fair deal is coming.

Mr. Sidney Bieber, the chairman of the Election Committee, has declared that every set of delegates will be permitted to have one judge of his own selection in the booths. If this is done then the candidates will be satisfied. This will give the appearance of fairness, at any rate. Don't forget March 18th. Prof. Booker T. Washington will lecture at the Metropolitan Church.

Attorney George F. Collins will make a protest to the National Committee.

Look out for fraud in the coming election for delegates.

The address of Attorney Scott at the Republican meeting in South Washington Monday night carried the house.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

Two Chinamen were hanged last Tuesday in Philadelphia, Pa., for the murder of two of their countrymen. The indications are that Washington got the new Union Station before it was ready.

Many of the residents are having considerable trouble in the transmission of their letters.

The National Capital is like a surging sea, never at rest.

It took twenty-five minutes to introduce and pass a bill in the Senate last Tuesday by which the Secretary of War was instructed to give a deed to certain property to Sidney Bieber.

The Commissioners do not favor a bill for absolute prohibition, but favor high license and stricter saloon regulations.

It is said that the Weather Bureau officials are "receiving a number of long-range weather predictions."

Mr. Ralph Qualls, of Dayton, has arrived in this city to fill a position in the Government service.

The country recognizes in Mr. J. A. Lankford merit and ability as an architect and prize him for that, and not for the color of his skin. We need more skill and ability and less "Negro," and first-class workmen will always be employed.

The Dayton Observer says "You should read The Bee of Washington, D. C., issued February 29th."

Mr. W. P. Dabney, the editor of the Union, Cincinnati, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Paymaster at Cincinnati. A banquet in his honor was given by the citizens on the 2nd instant.

It is said that a monument in the memory of George Dixon will be erected by sporting men of the country, and unveiled Memorial Day.

The labor leaders insist on having a practical printer as the head of the Government Printing Office.

The Commissioners gave a public hearing yesterday on the Sunday observance in the District of Columbia in order to get the sentiment of the people residing here.

There is still considerable interest being manifested in the revival at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church.

The reports from the supervising principals include recommendations for changes and repairs in many of the school buildings of the District.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, has entered suit for \$100,000 against the Philadelphia North American for alleged misquotation.

The trial of Albert Brown, nineteen years old, convicted of murdering his brother, was begun last Tuesday in Criminal Court No. 1.

Mr. J. C. Napier, according to reports, believes if Mr. Taft is made president he will influence the Southern sentiment.

Bishop Goodsell will preside over the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church which is to meet on the 25th instant in the Metropolitan Church, Baltimore. Quite a number of applicants desire to join the Conference.

It is said that Chancellor Heiskell has issued an order in Memphis, Tenn., prohibiting the colored Elks of that city from styling themselves as Benevolent Protective Order of Elks or the use of the name "Elks" or other emblems used by the fair-skinned members of the Order.

It is stated that Prof. W. G. Hynes will solicit funds for the Roger Williams University.

It is unofficially stated that the Czar has commuted the death sentence imposed on General Stoessel, for surrendering Port Arthur, to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The Senate District Committee is to inquire as to the safety of the public and private school buildings of the District of Columbia.

M. Ransdell, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill to create a new executive Department of Transportation and Public Works.

Jason Brown, the oldest and only living son of the famous John Brown, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary at his home last week near Akron, Ohio.

A prohibition mass meeting was held last Sunday afternoon at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jan Kubelik, after being away from this city for seven years, gave a violin recital at the Columbia theater last Sunday night. The theater

Continued on Page 4.

FINDS KINGS' TOMBS

PRIVILEGE GRANTED T. M. DAVIS
BY EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Only American Allowed to Make Excavations in Quest of Royal Resting-Places—Interesting Things Revealed.

Boston.—The problem of a wealthy business man of how to occupy his time after retiring has been happily solved by Theodore M. Davis of New York and Newport.

Mr. Davis has spent his winters for the past five years in conducting excavations among the tombs of the kings near Thebes, in Egypt. His summers are spent at his villa in Newport, the Reef.

Here an interviewer found him not long ago. He was then preparing for his annual trip to Egypt, to which he is now en route, to begin his sixth season of research.

In a drawing room cabinet in Mr. Davis' house was an exquisite Egyptian relic, an alabaster head of one of the ancient queens of Egypt, which formed part of his treasure trove last season.

Before sailing for Europe, on his way to Egypt, Mr. Davis sent this treasure to the Metropolitan museum of art in New York, where it is now on exhibition.

The head is that of Queen Thy, and is one of the four that were found in her tomb. It represents the art of Egypt 3,700 years ago, and is one of the rarest specimens of its kind ever found. The heads formed the ornamentation of four canopic jars found in the tomb. Although the tomb of Queen Thy contained no jewelry, the finding of these four heads was con-



sidered sufficient reward for an entire winter's search.

Mr. Davis is the only American enjoying the privilege of excavating for the tombs of Egyptian royalty. The government of Egypt gives him exclusive right to work in the Valley of the Kings near Thebes.

In return for his expenditure of time and money in this fascinating pursuit Mr. Davis finds ample compensation in the pleasure of bringing to light priceless relics of the early Egyptian dynasties and of recording for circulation among Egyptologists the character of his findings.

He is not permitted to keep the relics found, the Egyptian government lays claim to them all and places them in the museum at Cairo, except in such instances as that of the finding of four heads of Queen Thy, when Mr. Davis was permitted to bring one to America and give it to the Metropolitan museum.

As soon as a tomb is discovered the Egyptian government takes possession of it, posting guards to prevent the workmen carrying away any of its contents. This is a necessary precaution, as otherwise the men would carry off much of value.

Mr. Davis employs about 150 men, under a competent superintendent and several bosses. All are natives.

The process of finding a tomb is something like mining. It is necessary to prospect for them. Knowledge of the configuration of the land and of the habits of the ancient Egyptians are necessary at the start. The finding of one tomb often leads to the discovery of another near it.

"The only way to find a tomb is to dig for it," said Mr. Davis. "Like the miner, one must take his chance of finding anything. Thus far I have been fortunate in uncovering a tomb each year; still, one might dig an entire season and find nothing to reward him for his work."

"Thus far I have discovered the tombs of Thomes IV, Uaa and Tuna, the parents of Queen Thy, Siphon, and last, that of Queen Thy. The latter name is spelled in almost any manner that happens to suit the convenience of the writer, as Teye, Teia, Tili and Thy. I prefer the latter spelling, with the 'h' hard, the sound being ty-e."

"These tombs are cut in solid rock, on hill sides, and the sands of ages have drifted firmly over them. They are the resting places of monarchs who reigned in Egypt when Thebes was the capital, in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and ending about 1,000 years before Christ."

Associated with Mr. Davis in some of his work last season, as a friend and a student of Egyptian art, was Joseph Lindon Smith, the Boston artist.

Oil Gives More Heat.

Ninety-three per cent of the theoretical heat of coal is wasted, and only 50 per cent of that of oil is wasted.

SOME POINTS ON FURNISHING.

Good Results That Can Be Obtained from Small Expenditures.

Don't overcurtain windows. Light enables one to see those accumulations of dust and dirt which collect so rapidly on the appointments of a room, and it thus becomes a stimulus to cleanliness.

Abundance of light also makes for cheerfulness, and thus, for its effect on spirits, should be allowed free entry into rooms.

That bright sunlight fades the carpet is only too true; but careful housewives may consider whether the injury should not be tolerated, in view of the advantages secured by its intrusion. By avoiding certain shades of blue and by buying carpets of good quality the trouble may be in a large measure avoided.

Don't cover floors with fitted carpets. A carpet square, with a margin of at least 18 inches all round, costs less and is preferable on hygienic grounds.

Carpet-surrounds of excellent appearance may be made of parquet-pattern linoleum. Plain linoleum is possibly better still on the score of good taste as it interposes an unpatterned surface between the decoration of the carpet and the wall paper.

The floor boards, if in good condition, may be made to serve without any other treatment than staining and oiling. This is usually very badly done if done by the householder, and it is better to employ a tradesman who understands such work than to achieve an indifferent result by one's own efforts.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To successfully bake a pie crust without its filling, line it with paraffin paper and fill with uncooked rice.

Enameled ware that has become burned or discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with coarse salt and vinegar.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water will make rice very white and keep the grains separate when boiled.

If eggs are to be boiled hard have the water boiling when the eggs are dropped in. This will prevent the yolks from turning dark.

When curtains begin to give way, haste a large piece of thin white cloth over weak parts before washing. Boil in a pillow slip or thin sack.

Green vegetables can be kept fresh for days by wetting them and then rolling them up in paper, screwing the ends to keep out the air.

More coal is burned than necessary by not closing the dampers when the fire is not being used. In the same way gas is wasted or any kind of fuel.

If the stiffness is out of your veil, and it is still good, wrap it around a pasteboard roll, stretching full width, and steam. Let it dry on the roll and it will be good as new.

Treatment for Burn.

One of the most common accidents is a burn. In case of a bad burn do not try to pull off the clothing. Cut it off with sharp scissors. If any part sticks to the burned surface never try to remove it. Cut around and then wet the remaining cloth with water until it can be removed. Linseed oil and lime water mixed make an excellent application. Wet a piece of old linen in this and lay it over the burn, then cover it with a dry cloth and hold it in place with a bandage. Wet a fresh cloth as often as necessary. If linseed oil is not at hand use table oil, vaseline, or white of egg.

Why Do You Wash Woodwork? Most housekeepers if asked why they wash their woodwork would look contemptuous and say: "Why, to keep clean of course."

Yet there is another reason that makes it imperative that the wood of a house is washed off at least once a week with a soft damp cloth.

Wood needs moisture to keep it from drying out and shrinking and our woodwork should be washed as carefully as our carriages if it is to be kept in good condition.

Preserve Shape of Eggs.

Do not take eggs to the table as though they were fresh from the war, no yolks whole—no, not one. A French secret for serving them will prevent the catastrophe. Stir a teaspoon of vinegar into the boiling water into which the eggs are to be "dropped," drop them into deep water, and the yolks will come forth covered with the whites, looking like a covered yellow ball. Perched on spears of buttered toast they are a dainty dish fit to serve the queen.

Where to Place Mirrors.

Mirrors should never be placed where the light strikes them directly. A bright light on them will very soon cause spots and blurs to appear and eventually ruin the best looking glass. To preserve the clearness of a mirror hang it where it will get light from the sides. This is the most satisfactory way to see one's self, as well as being the best for the mirror.

Apple Ketchup.

Stew the apples and strain them, use them instead of tomatoes with the same spices, onions, celery, cinnamon, red pepper, cloves, salt and vinegar. In making ketchup make use of every bit of jelly or preserves of any kind. Never use allspice, as it makes the ketchup dark.

Tie Baby to Chair.

If baby insists on standing up in the big chair take a ribbon and put it on back of neck, then under the arms, and tie to back of chair loose enough not to hurt her.

FOR CLEAN WALLS

PREPARATIONS THAT ARE FOES TO DIRT.

Not Necessary Constantly to Renew Paper When Streaks Appear—Breadcrumbs One of the Best of the Housekeeper's Aids.

The torment of modern housewife is the fatal propensity of her walls to take unto themselves dirt and streaks. The worst of it is, though she be ever so good a manager, she is helpless before the dread onslaughts of her bitter enemy.

Up to date, except in a few enlightened communities, she has been unable to force smoke consumers on chimneys, so unlimited soot continues to be belched forth into the atmosphere, to the ruin of house and lungs alike.

She hasn't even the comfort of her foremothers of keeping the parlor hermetically sealed to keep out the dirt. Her dread of germs is too heartfelt to shut out the great germ-destroyer, sunlight, even in the interests of immaculate belongings. So the only alternative is to choose furnishings and hangings that stand cleaning, and then to learn how to do that cleaning herself.

The wall paper is the greatest problem; it will get streaked and soiled with appalling rapidity. Long before the average housekeeper has money to replace it, it has become a monument to careless housekeeping and an indifferent city government that will not fight the smoke nuisance.

In buying wall paper it is a mistake to choose one so costly that it must remain on for years. Cheap papers are now most artistic, and have the advantage that they can often be renewed.

For kitchens, bathrooms and nurseries, it is wiser to have painted walls or glazed papers that stand washing with water and a scrubbing brush; though where the expense does not count tiles form the ideal wall covering. Old paper can be made to look more respectable, however, with slight care.

There are many preparations on the market for paper cleaning, some of which are entirely successful and do not need to be put on by a trained cleaner. One of these is a putty-like substance that is in great favor among the women who live in smoky cities and who are more afflicted than most of their sex in the matter of sooty walls.

Small pieces of the mixture are broken off and the walls are carefully wiped down, care being taken to go always in one direction. This makes the paper look almost like new, and can be repeated spring and fall for several seasons, but after that a new paper is necessary.

A homemade mixture for brightening wall paper is composed of equal parts of whiting, cornstarch and fuller's earth used in the form of a powder. Stir the ingredients well together and put in a clean pail or big box. Cover the handle of a broom with a bunch of clean, soft rags or cheesecloth to make a small, soft pad about seven inches long and five inches wide. Dip this pad into the powder and rub it on the walls, being careful not to move from side to side or around, but always perpendicularly. After the powder has been well rubbed on it should be removed with a clean piece of dry cheesecloth.

Grease spots on paper can frequently be removed with stale bread. This will not hurt even delicate papers. Use only the center of the loaf. It is better to use rather small pieces of the bread, throwing it aside as it gets soiled.

A big grease spot can often be removed by making a cheesecloth pad filled with French chalk, which is put over the spot and ironed with a very hot iron. Care must be taken, of course, not to scorch through the pad and discolor the paper.

It is always well to have an extra roll of paper in case of accidents. One housekeeper not long ago had the bad luck to have a large patch torn from her expensive dining-room paper just after it had been put on. As the paper was imported from Japan and there was no more to be bought at the dealer's, she had to endure the unsightly hole for almost six months until a new roll was imported.

Stollen, a Famous German Cake.

Four pounds flour, one and three-quarters pounds of butter, one and a half pounds sifted sugar, half pound of sweet and one-quarter pound of bitter almonds, six ounces of citron, four eggs well beaten, one pound raisins (stoned), one pound currants, one quart warm milk, season with spices and rose water.

Set to rise with yeast. The butter and other ingredients are worked in afterwards.

Eggs for Invalids.

Take a strictly fresh egg, separate yolk from white without breaking. Beat the white until stiff, place on a deep glass, drop the whole yolk in the center and place the glass with egg contents in a pan of boiling water for three minutes; season to taste. An egg cooked in this style can be eaten with relish and without injury to the weakest stomach.

Broth for Invalids.

To make chicken broth for invalids take one-half chicken and put in a quart can with one-half cup water. Seal up tight, put in a kettle of cold water and boil till it extracts the juice. It will make a change from beef tea and is much better.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided. The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Papering a Kalsomined Room.

Rooms whose walls have been whitewashed or kalsomined present a difficult problem when one wishes to paper them. The usual method is to size the walls with a sticky preparation of molasses, vinegar, milk or glue to "kill" the lime so that the paper will stick. I have learned a much better way that has proved perfectly satisfactory. Simply wet up the usual paste with vinegar instead of water, and add five cents' worth of glue for each ordinary sized room. Brush the walls well with a dry broom to remove any dust or loose particles, put on the paper in the usual way and be assured that it will stay there.—Good Housekeeping.

Spiced Raisins (to Serve with Roasts).

Boil together for ten minutes two pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and broken stick cinnamon (tied together in a bag). Skim, then pour over two pounds of large seeded raisins, and set aside for 24 hours. Turn into a double boiler and cook very slowly until the raisins are plump and tender. Can in the usual way.

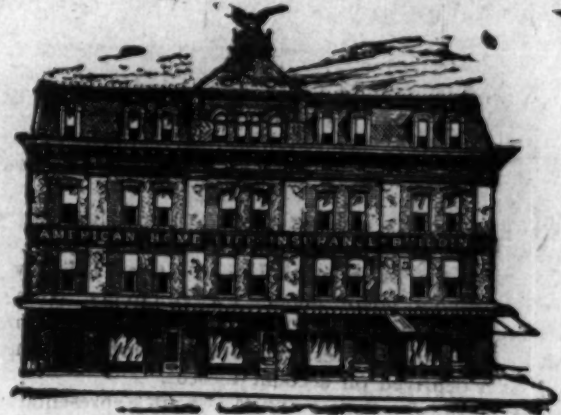
Baked Apples with Nuts.

Peel and core the apples, then place in a deep pan, allowing a heaping tablespoon of sugar and half a cup of water to each apple. In the center of each apple place a teaspoon of chopped nuts and strips of lemon or orange peel, and over the whole sprinkle cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake very slowly, and the juice will become jelly-like.

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RAG RUGS POPULAR

ADMITTED TO HAVE BEAUTY AND ARTISTIC CHARM.

Perfection of Weave and Design Also Gives Them an Interest—Some Ideas for Furnishings in Proper Blends.

Hand woven rag rugs are no longer confined to country house and bungalow use. Their beauty and artistic charm have won for them a place among the unpretentious apartment, studio and bedroom furnishings. Their rare tones and blendings of colors make them a harmonious note in any but really elegant surroundings, and the perfection of their weave and design gives them an interest that is lacking in many of the more expensive styles of floor covering.

Now that some of the city settlements have taken up the rug weaving craft, and other institutions are turning out hand-woven rag style rugs in their own designs and in patterns made to order, there is an excellent chance to obtain rugs of any desired size, coloring and style. They are inexpensive and when made by reliable weavers the dyes are all vegetable and the material of the best suitable for the purpose.

Vegetable dyes are used exclusively for these rugs when they are properly made, and when certain tints are required the greatest care is given to their reproduction in the firm cotton cloth used in rug weaving. Other dyes are said not to withstand the light and the general wear and tear, while the cleaning necessary to keep almost any kind of floor covering looking well is apt to prove disastrous to all but vegetable dyed rag rugs.

The peacock blues and greens, the browns, yellows and greens dyed after this method are exquisite and, what is equally important, the colors are lasting. Some of the rugs of a solid tone with heavy white warp have striped borders in imitation of the weaving patterns in use half a century or more ago. Others are made in checks, while still others have a bit and miss design that is quaint, to say the least.

If one has a bedroom wall on which butterflies or certain varieties of flowers predominate as a decorative figure, then rugs, following this same idea, are easily made to order at any of the places where this work is done.

A genuinely effective and unusual rag rug seen the other day at a rug exhibition had butterflies of pale yellow and brown across the border of a yellowish brown rug. The butterflies looked as though they had been worked in afterward, for they were a closer weave than the body of the rug. The same idea was carried out in a bird design for a border on a studio rug. For dens and studios these quaint floor mats are most attractive. In the dull rich greens and dark tones favored by owners of studios and dens they are more satisfactory and harmonious than an inferior Oriental rug.

For bedrooms and bathrooms a rag rug has few equals in the way of floor coverings. The most delicate pinks, blues, violets and yellows may be had for bedroom use to match the color of the other furnishings, while for bathroom floors rugs of various sizes are offered in more practical shades. As they are easily washed the delicacy of the color really makes very little difference, and certainly a light colored rug is daintier in a white bathroom.

One feature of these rugs, and especially of the coarsely woven ones, is that they do not hold the dust. They are so loosely woven that dust filters through the meshes and the rug itself escapes the dirt that would cling to almost any other style of rug.

Stuffed Apples.

A Boston cooking school teacher recommends the following rule for stuffed apples: Remove a thick slice from the stem end of large apples suitable for baking. Then scoop out some of the pulp, making large cavities. Cut one-third the pulp that has been scooped out into small pieces. Add an equal quantity of maraschino cherries and pecan nuts, both cut in pieces. Put the mixture in the apple cups and set the cups in a shallow pan. Sprinkle each with a teaspoonful of sugar. Bake long enough to soften the apples, but not long enough for the cup to lose its shape. Take the apples from the oven and add to each a teaspoonful of maraschino and sherry.

To Clean Skirts.

Hang the skirts on the line; give them a good beating, then whisk them off with a clean brush and dampen in ammonia and warm water. If there are any spots rub with a sponge or black cloth (if the skirt is black) dipped in equal parts of alcohol, ammonia and water. After the skirt is thoroughly cleansed, brushed and dried, lay it on a skirt board and pin each plait down in its proper fold, cover the skirt with a piece of woolen goods which has been dampened, then press.

Reheat Cereals.

When cooking any kind of breakfast food cook enough for two mornings. What is left from the first morning put in a bowl and mold. Next morning turn bowl upside down in colander over saucepan of boiling water and heat thoroughly. You will find the breakfast food just as good the second morning as the first.

Green and Gold Salad.

Select the heart of a crisp head of lettuce, and put two small pieces on each plate. Over this lay several very thin slices of pineapples. Serve with French dressing.

RECIPE FOR PIE CRUST.

Care in its Preparation is a Highly Important Matter.

Pastry flour made by the old process of grinding is usually considered best for pastry, but any good flour will answer. For the shortening, butter and lard, half and half, is best, though clarified drippings of beef, chicken or pork may be utilized. To make a good plain pie crust, allow for each pie that is to have two crusts a heaping cup sifted flour, a scant half cup shortening, a saltspoonful each salt and baking powder, and enough cold water to mix stiff.

Have all ingredients and utensils cold. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Then cut in the lard or rub in with the tips of the fingers, until the flour feels "mealy." Add cold water, a little at a time, to mix to a stiff dough, toss out on a lightly floured molding board and pat down to about half an inch in thickness. Flour the rolling pin, then with a light, deft touch roll out the crust into an oblong sheet. Put the butter on in little dabs here and there, sprinkle lightly with flour, roll over and over, turn half around, pat out and roll again. Then roll over and over like a jelly roll and divide in the center. If there is time, set these in the ice chest, each piece turned on end with the rings of pastry on top.

When hard and chilled, take out and roll one piece to fit the plate with an inch to spare. Double over, lift lightly and lay in the tin. Press down the center so there will be no air bubbles and let the edge of the crust come just to the edge of the plate. Brush the rim with cold water and dust the bottom crust lightly with the fingers dipped in flour or brush with the white of an egg to prevent soaking.

Roll out some of the paste into a strip half an inch wide and place on the edge. Turn in the filling and if an upper crust is to be used, as in the case of a mince or apple pie, wet the rim again before putting on the upper crust. Roll out the latter in the same way as the under.

Fold over and make several fancy slashes in the center to allow for the escape of steam, then lift onto the pie. Press the edges of the crust lightly but closely together and push the two crusts away from the edge of the plate which gives them a chance to expand. Bake in a moderate oven.

PRESERVED APPLES ARE GOOD.

How They May Be Made Ready for Immediate Use.

Pare and core as many apples as will cover the bottom of a preserve kettle, eight or nine large ones will fill a medium sized dish. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

Make a rich sirup, when it boils clear drop in the apples and the peel of a lemon cut thin. They should boil slowly, turning them over occasionally; if they are good they will keep their shape and look transparent.

About three-quarters of an hour will be long enough to cook them, when they look yellow and clear they are done.

Lift them into a dish sufficiently deep to hold the juice. When the fruit is done let the sirup boil a few minutes longer then pour it over the apples.

Ornament with a preserved green-goose on the top of each apple. Blanch sweet almonds and place them in a circle around the gage.

White Ribboners' Mince Pie.

For those who object to mince pies as usually made, on the score of their being non-temperance, the following excellent recipe is commended: To three bowls of chopped meat allow one bowl of suet, seven bowls of chopped apples, three bowls of seeded raisins, three bowls of sugar, a half pound of chopped prunes, a quarter pound of shredded citron, a pint of strong coffee, a quart of currant or grape jelly and a tablespoonful each of salt, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, with a teaspoonful each of mace and pepper.

Add the liquor in which the meat was boiled with the grated rind and juice of two lemons and a little vinegar to give the necessary tartness. Scald as soon as made and pack in close covered glass jars to prevent fermentation.

"Kitchen Minded."

"Kitchen minded" is an epithet applied to women who are too much engrossed with domestic affairs. The word is evidently meant as a reproach. No doubt there are women who give too much time to the kitchen, as there are others who give too little. Who will undertake to decide just how much time is enough? That a woman should grow to like the place in which she passes most of her time is not strange. She might become parlor-minded; but many, like George Eliot, enjoy a clean kitchen best of all.

Baked Cabbage.

An excellent way to utilize cold cabbage is to put it in a baking dish and pour over it sufficient dressing to cover, made in the proportion of one tablespoonful each of butter and flour to one cupful of milk. Pour over this one well beaten egg, and cover with bread crumbs dusted with melted butter. Bake 45 minutes.

When Icing Runs.

When boiled icing runs, as it will persist in doing if not taken off at exactly the right minute, it can be stiffened by putting the liquid, even after it has been mixed with the white of egg, back on the stove for a few minutes. Set the dish on an asbestos mat and stir till the icing begins to look creamy.

FOR PERFECT SOUP

IT MUST NEVER BE ALLOWED TO BOIL HARD.

Old-Time Recipe for One Kind That Has Been Highly Praise—Devilled Kidneys and Other Chafing Dish Specialties.

In Goldsmith's amusing essay on that imaginary character, Mr. The Clobber, he speaks of his fondness of the good things of this life. He loved good clothes and good living, and was not too particular how he obtained them. In his old age he ate oysters and green peas and drank gravy soup when he could get it.

To make this soup take six pounds of shin of beef and a large knuckle of veal, to which quantity of meat allow six quarts of boiling water. If any trimmings of poultry can be had so much the better. For the flavor there must be two slices of lean ham of the best quality. Further, have a quarter of a pound of butter, four carrots, four onions, one turnip, a small head of celery, one blade of mace, a bunch of savory herbs, five cloves, nine peppercorns; salt to taste and add three good lumps of sugar. Cut the meat into pieces of three inches square, put the butter into the soup boiler and slightly brown the meat, stirring up the pieces from below with a wooden spoon. Be very careful not to let them burn in the least. When slightly browned stir in the boiling water, and as the scum rises at once take it off.

When no more scum is thrown up put in the vegetables and spices. The soup must now simmer gently for six hours, and there should be no further stirring up from the bottom. When the six hours have passed remove it from the stove, let it settle, skim off the fat as well as can be done now, and then pass the soup through a cloth or strainer. Every particle of fat can be taken off when quite cold. Now carefully take off the clear soup without moving the sediment that remains, which should not be wasted, but used for gravies for poultry.

The art of making good soup is in never allowing it to boil hard. Flavoring is one essential, and if in making this soup both be attended to all will agree that Mr. The Clobber was a man of good taste.

Devilled kidneys are prepared by taking two fresh, firm lamb kidneys, washing and skinning them, cutting them open in the usual way and fastening the sides back with tiny skewers. Then take a lump of butter and heat in a chafing dish until it is very hot. Put in the kidneys, cook them three or four minutes, turning from side to side. Then turn the skillet up and put a bit of butter in the center of each, sprinkle over a little salt, some paprika, mustard and chopped parsley.

Risotto is made by using a quarter pound of cooked rice, one small onion finely chopped, butter, some grated cheese, pepper and salt. Put the onion in the chafing dish with the butter and fry until it begins to brown. Then add the rice and a cup of good soup stock. When the stock has been absorbed and the rice seems tender but firm, stir in the salt, pepper and cheese. A little garlic is said to improve the flavor of the risotto, which is an Italian dish.

Shrimps cooked with rice are appetizing and easily prepared. Take half a pint of fresh shrimps and pick them over carefully. Melt a large piece of butter in the chafing dish, stir in half an onion chopped fine, add a half cup of cold boiled rice, half a cup of sweet cream, the shrimps, a tablespoonful of tomato ketchup and let the whole cook gently for a few minutes, then serve in hot plates or on crisp slices of toast.

Macaroni De Bos.

One pint of oysters, one stock of celery, liquor from one can of tomatoes, one-half pound of American cheese, one package of macaroni, one-quarter pound butter, salt and pepper to taste. Boil the macaroni for 20 minutes, blanch in cold water; prepare liquor from oysters and tomatoes, cut celery fine and boil until celery is tender. Throw in the oysters and allow the edges to curl. Have macaroni in large baking dish and put all together. Put on broken or grated cheese and mix thoroughly. Place little lumps of butter over the top and allow to bake to a golden brown.

When the Clock Stops.

Take it down, screw off the back, blow in it to take out some of the dust. See that the pendulum is straight, have a little kerosene in a cup, dip a straw in the oil so that about one drop will adhere to it. Apply the oil to the frame where the axle comes through, putting about one drop on each axle at back and face of works. Also put a few drops on the small wheel where the pendulum swings from. Screw on back, set clock back in place, start it, and it will run for a year or two.

Cream Finnan-Haddie.

Take one-half pound of finnan-haddie, pick apart, and cook in one heaping tablespoonful of butter till heated through; then stir in one tablespoonful of flour, moistened in one cupful of cream, or rich milk, and let it cook for five minutes; add the yolk of one egg, a dash of pepper, and one teaspoonful of grated cheese. When smooth serve immediately on hot toast and garnish with parsley.

Cranberry Frappe.

Stew one half cup of berries with one-half cup of water. Strain, add to the juice two cups of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Serve in cups with bits of candied orange peel on top.

OLDEST HARVARD GRADUATE.

C. H. Parker of Boston, Member of Class of 1833.

Boston.—Samuel D. Parker, Boston's new fire commissioner, has the distinction of being the son of the oldest living graduate of Harvard college. Charles Henry Parker, 92 years old in May, was a member and secretary of a class of seven that graduated from Harvard in 1833. He has lived all his life in Boston, where he was born.

Some of the changes that have come over the college and community since he was an undergraduate are reflected



CHARLES HENRY PARKER.

In a letter which Mr. Parker recently wrote to the Harvard Bulletin.

In those days the college catalogue was a pamphlet of 32 pages, and there were 200 students in the undergraduate department. The college faculty consisted of 12 members—the Hon. Josiah Quincy, president; the Rev. Henry Ware, the Rev. John S. Popkin, John Farrar, Edward T. Channing, Charles Follen, Charles Beck, Cornelius C. Felton, Benjamin Pierce, tutor to seniors; Joel Giles, tutor to sophomores; Henry S. McKean, tutor to juniors, and Andrew Preston Peabody, tutor to freshmen. Dr. Peabody continued in the service of the university much later than any of the others and he died in 1893.

Charles Henry Parker comes of a long-lived family, his father, of whom the fire commissioner is namesake, Samuel Dunn Parker, died in 1873 at the age of 93, being a member of the class of 1799 in Harvard.

Mr. Parker is in excellent health, reads without glasses and has the use of all his faculties unimpaired.

Mr. Parker has been twice married, but both his wives are dead. He has had eight children of whom five survive, three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons are Harvard men, the present fire commissioner being a member of the class of 1891, and Charles Henry Parker Jr. of the class of 1896.

WHERE ENGLISH IS UNKNOWN.

Schools in Remote Sections of Texas Attended Only by Mexicans.

Carrizo, Tex.—There are a number of communities in this part of the Rio Grande border where the English language is not spoken. The American population of these border counties is very small and is confined al-



American School in Rural Ranch District of Texas.

most entirely to the larger towns. In the rural ranch districts the Mexican children are brought up with no knowledge of the English language. They have little conception of the meaning of United States citizenship. The public free school system of the state extends even to the most remote parts of the big commonwealth and the Mexican children are placed on the same footing as other children who live in the more enlightened parts of Texas. There are several public schools in the border counties which are attended exclusively by Mexicans. The teachers of these schools are Mexicans and some of them have no knowledge of English. They conduct their teaching in Spanish and their pupils are educated in that language alone. Only little tips usually are found in these schools. The school buildings are small adobe structures.

Leaves Hotel on Account of Pet.

"Love me, love my dog," is Miss Elsie Janis' sentiment, and she even goes further and demands the same courtesies for her pet canine that are accorded her. Because the management of the Elton hotel at Waterbury, Conn., would not allow Miss Janis to take her dog to her suite in the hotel, she declined to remain in that hostelry, but after her performance of "The Houdini" at Poli's theater, entered her automobile with her traveling companions and was given a midnight spin to New Haven, where they remained over night. She refused to even take the customary luncheon at the Elton after the show.

Siberia's Native Population.

The entire native population of Siberia does not exceed 700,000.

TRIBUTE TO WRITER

MEREDITH, "THE MASTER," CELEBRATES EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

His Long and Hard Struggle for Recognition—Now Regarded as First in Ranks of English Novelists.

London.—George Meredith, whose eightieth birthday was celebrated the other day by the pouring forth of glowing tributes to his genius by the entire British press, has been hailed as "The Master" for many years by the English critics and by English writers. "The king of us all," he was termed by Robert Louis Stevenson, who was one of the most enthusiastic admirers of Meredith's genius. It was Stevenson, too, who used to speak of "Rhoda Fleming" as "the strongest thing in English literature since Shakespeare," adding quaintly that if Shakespeare could have read the work he would have jumped and cried: "Here's a fellow."

Despite all the acclaim, both from a large part of the public and from virtually the entire literary world, with which he is now greeted, it has been only during the last 25 years that Meredith has come into his own. Not until 1885, when "Diana of the Crossways" appeared and when the novelist was 57 years old, did Meredith obtain general recognition. "No man," one of Balzac's biographers has written, "ever battered more furiously at the gates of fame with masterpiece after masterpiece and no man ever saw those gates yield more slowly inch by inch." If those words were true of Balzac, they are infinitely more true



GEORGE MEREDITH.

of Meredith. The English novelist did not begin to attain fame, in the general sense, until he was almost as old as Balzac was when he died, famous for years.

George Eliot and Swinburne, Browning and Tennyson, might write and speak in praise of Meredith during those long years of obscurity, but they could not force the public to take Meredith to its heart. Even today Meredith is not a "popular novelist." But his genius is recognized, his place is assured, and he stands in the very forefront of men of letters who write in the English language.

And Meredith, in the opinion of the critics, has both what he is because he remained true to himself. No literary drudgery for bread, no writing out of his heart in book after book which failed to bring him fame, no repetition of disappointment ever made Meredith weaken one jot in holding to ideas and ideals which his genius told him were the true ones. By sheer strength and persistence, little less, perhaps, than by his brains, he has made the world crown him with the laurel.

As long ago as 1862 Swinburne spoke of Meredith as "one of the leaders of English literature." By this date Meredith had printed two volumes of poems and several novels, among them "The Ordeal of Richard Leverell," now ranked as one of the best of the author's works. It was as a poet, indeed, that Meredith first began to write.

In 1851 he published "Poems," and from then, throughout his active literary life, he has published books of poems every few years. But, while his verse has many admirers, his fame must rest on his work as a writer of prose.

One of the difficulties in the road of Meredith's becoming a "popular" novelist has been his style. Critics have been attacking for years his mode of expressing many of his thoughts. His style has been condemned and has been ridiculed, but Meredith has given no heed to his critics, and, as the years have come and gone, has become more Meredithian, if possible, in his language, than before. "Too involved, too obscure, too incumbered with verbiage, badly constructed"—such have been some of the high literary crimes and misdemeanors charged against the Meredith style. His style as to obscurity has even been compared to that of Chaucer. But the novelist has remained impervious to these shafts.

Meredith was born on February 12, 1828, in Hampshire. He was educated partly in Germany, and then read for the bar. He soon turned, however, from the law to literature. Personally Meredith has a legion of friends. He is described as handsome, courteous and polished, while he is declared one of the best conversationalists in England.

TREASURY POST FOR COOLIDGE.

Nominated to Succeed J. H. Edwards as Assistant Secretary.

Washington.—Louis A. Coolidge, who has been nominated by the president to be assistant secretary of the treasury, in place of J. H. Edwards, resigned, directed the literary bureau of the Republican national committee in 1904, and has been editor of the Congressional Directory and index of the Congressional Record.

From 1883 to 1888 he was connected with the Springfield Republican and became private secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.



LOUIS A. COOLIDGE.

settles, and continued in that position until 1891.

For several years Mr. Coolidge has represented the Boston Journal and the New York Commercial Advertiser in Washington. He is a native of Massachusetts, 46 years old, and a graduate of Harvard.

Although Mr. Coolidge has given a great deal of attention to politics and newspaper work, he has found time to write several books, among them "The Show at Washington" and "Klondike and the Yukon Country," besides contributing regularly to different magazines of the country.

Mr. Coolidge is a prominent figure in clubdom, being a member of the University and Republican clubs of New York; the Cosmos, University and the Gridiron clubs of Washington, being the president of the last named in 1904.

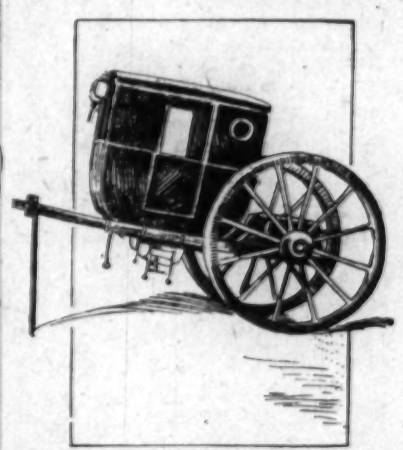
A WEIRD CARRIAGE.

Venerable Fragment of Antiquity Still to Be Seen in Malta.

London.—To a world accustomed to ride in its automobiles, there is something almost uncanny about this venerable fragment of antiquity, which may be seen almost any day in the streets of Malta.

The vehicle belongs to an elderly lady who has come down in the world, and this clumsy calesa is practically the only remaining testimony to her former greatness. The old dame is very religious, and, though poor, still drives to and from church in her remarkable carriage.

It speaks volumes for her courage that she should consent to enter the calesa at all, for if the horse were to



Remarkable Carriage Still in Use in Malta.

fall, the occupant would have quite as uncomfortable an experience as the unfortunate tenant of a hansom cab when the steed comes to grief.

And when one considers that the horse attached to her conveyance is quite as out-of-date as the chariot, the aged lady's pluck seems greater than ever.

Still, noblesse oblige, and true to the traditions of her erstwhile grandeur, the aged dame sallies forth in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of her crazy carriage, and will no doubt continue to do so until death claims either her or her ancient horse.

Trick of the Chinaman.

One particular fact developed in the course of the trial in the Massachusetts superior court of nine Chinamen charged with the murder of one of their countrymen, and that is no Chinaman when using a revolver levels it straight at a person or at an object, but rests the muzzle of the "gun" on his left forearm, and with the right hand holding the butt discharges the weapon.

Counsel wanted an explanation, but could not obtain it, and later a member of one of the tongs in the corridor was asked for a reason.

"Don't know why a gun is used in that manner," was the response, "unless it insures more secrecy than the American way. For instance, a Chinaman may wrap the gun in the folds of his sleeve, leaving only the barrel hole free. Then a shot may be fired, when it would appear as though the one who discharged the weapon had his arms folded. There would be no glint of steel and nothing but a curl of smoke to tell who discharged the weapon."

THE BEE

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance.....\$2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months50
Subscription monthly20

THE ELECTION A FARCE.

If reports be true, the coming election of delegates to the Republican Convention will be a farce. It will be the greatest farce of any election that has ever been held in this city.

The claim of those who are attempting to run the machine seem to think that they have the machine, and for that reason no other candidate will have a show.

Mr. George F. Collins, the colored member of the Committee, has been ignored by the two white members, Mr. Bieber and Mr. Cranford. Mr. Bieber is a candidate for National Committeeman and it is not natural that he will allow judges to be appointed inimical to his ticket. The Horner-Flathers' meetings are being attended by Mr. Bieber, and these meetings have been and are endorsing him for National Committeeman. What show will other candidates have if they are not permitted to have judges in the boxes?

If there are three tickets in the field then each ticket should have a judge. This will certainly give the appearance of fair play. On the other hand, if Mr. Bieber and Mr. Cranford name the judges, in the absence of Mr. Collins, there will certainly be a contest.

Mr. Collins has been willing and is willing today to give all candidates for delegates a fair deal. In the opinion of The Bee the election this time will no doubt be the greatest farce in the history of politics.

THREE REASONS WHY MR. W. CALVIN CHASE SHOULD BE ELECTED — A. R. GRIGGS, JR., GIVES HIS REASONS.

The occasion of the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention affords an opportunity for the colored people to show to the world that they are a thinking people, capable, and willing to do the right thing at the right time.

As a race, young in the present day civilization, we naturally have some faults of our own and a great many more that we learned from our Anglo-Saxon brother. It has been often said that we as a race were ingrates, that the sense of gratitude had no part in our being, which of course is not true, and since it is not true it is our bounden duty at all times to show to the world that the accusation is unfounded and is not in any sense a characteristic of our race.

To in part disprove this idea is the first reason that we should support the candidacy of Hon. W. Calvin Chase as delegate to the Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June, 1908.

In the face of present circumstances, or for that matter under any conditions that could arise, it would be inconsistent with our idea of advancement to forget the deeds of this man to satisfy the ambition of some would-be leader.

His deeds for the advancement of the cause of right for the American Negro are innumerable; his words fall as firebrands upon the souls of our persecutors and accusers, and oftentimes they are made to flee from the wrath to come.

His thoughts are only for our uplift and our rights.

As thoughtful men, in making our choice, let us do it by elimination by comparison.

Compare the records of all. Study

their achievements, not imaginary achievements, but accomplishments that have stood the test of time; not selfish deeds, but acts that have been of untold benefit to the Negro race as a whole.

If the perpetuation of the Washington Bee was his only achievement it would alone outshine any deed accomplished by any of the other candidates, or for that matter by them all combined.

The Bee is not only our sole protection in the courts of public opinion in the District of Columbia and vicinity, but it is the recognized organ of the Negro race of America, and its sting is often felt in places where the drones fear to tread.

But I intend not to recount the deeds here, for we as thoughtful men will familiarize ourselves with the records of all and draw our conclusions accordingly.

Let us prove that we are not ingrates. If a man leads us in the times of peace, let us answer his call in times of war. He has toiled for us while others slept, so let us not have him say of us, as Cardinal Wolsey once said, "I would that I had served my God with half the zeal I have served my king."

But gratitude alone does not suffice as a reason for his election, for his fitness for the honor must be considered.

Sergeant Jasper replaced the American flag upon Fort Moultrie after it had been battered down by the onslaught of the British guns, and that, too, while the shot and shell were flying thick and fast.

Though he was honored he could not be placed in command of soldiers, for he was incapable of leadership; but, gentleman, in Mr. Chase we have a man who not only stood in the thickest of the fray and did the fighting, but also is he a man capable of leadership in its broadest sense.

He is well in touch with the affairs of the nation in all respects; on all questions of national importance he has ideas that are brilliant—that emanate from a trained intellect. With that keen legal foresight he is not only capable of representing the Negro race, but the whole people.

His prominence has brought him in contact with men of affairs; his counsel is often sought and his advice frequently taken in matters of powerful moment.

His intellectual qualifications together with his vast knowledge of prominent men and national questions is the second reason we should send him as our delegate to the convention to meet in June.

You might say that others know some men of prominence and can possibly learn something of national affairs, but the gravity of the occasion does not admit of experiments. Only the true and the tried should be entrusted with the message that we must, and will send to the people of these United States. We are not infallible, we are liable to mistakes; and for that reason we should not experiment, for fear of mistakes to choose the wrong man at this particular time will no doubt retard the progress of the Negro race for possibly fifty years. We have a message to send, a message that the American people must receive and must heed, and we must put it in the hands of a messenger who fears not the enemy, but who will break through their lines and place the message where it will reach its destination.

These shackles must be loosened, the cause of right must prevail, the Republican party must speak in no uncertain tones, and it behooves us to send a MAN, so that if the enemy is so fortified that our message cannot reach the American people, he can return to us and tell us the reason why, and tell the Republican party the results of their folly.

On the strength of his statement the New York Times has already warned the Republican party and ere the battle is over he will be heard in many quarters.

So, our third reason is that the gravity of the occasion calls for a man of the type of Mr. Chase.

Every interest that can possibly be benefited by representation in that convention is working day and night to send its best men to uphold their cause. The Lily Whites, the Trusts, the Bankers, the Railroads, in fact all interests that will in all probability be considered in the platform of that Convention will be there to plead their cause; so let us send the man most available.

We need not say "God, give us men a time like this demands," for he is here — and let us use him.

In conclusion I ask you as a man to do your duty. It is plain before you: be a man, and the Unseen Eye will look upon you with approbation. Every step in the right direction leads us a hundred steps nearer to the possession of our long-lost liberties, and with these regained we can some day in the not far distant future enjoy life as American citizens.

To those who from sheer malice seek to defeat this man we have only pity, for theirs is a lost cause "per se," for the American Negro was awakened years ago by the tread of those gallant soldiers up the heights of San Juan Hill, and after having been awakened they have been called to arms by the signing away of the honor of some of those same soldiers without cause or without evidence sufficient, for no man should be punished unless proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Yours to charge, chase, and conquer the enemy with Chase,
A. R. GRIGGS, JR.

IT LOOKS LIKE TAFT.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The complete rout of the Foraker forces in the Ohio Republican convention seems to conclusively foreshadow the success of Secretary Taft before the National Convention next June. Not one cog or splinter of the Foraker machine remains to show even the wreck of what was a very pretentious or hopeful movement to undermine Judge Taft. His home State has written its endorsement on his candidacy with a unanimity and an aggressive exuberance that must exert a telling effect on other doubtful delegations.

Since his return to this country from his globe-girdling tour, and since the second self-elimination of Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Taft's stock has appreciated with significant rapidity.

As a result, Judge Taft, at the present time, has hopelessly outdistanced his competitors within Republican ranks. All trustworthy and logical indications point to his nomination at Chicago.

The Constitution hopes that such will prove to be the case. With the issue between Taft and Bryan, the South is reasonably certain of fair treatment.

Taft knows conditions in the South better than any Republican now in public life, with the possible exception of Mr. Roosevelt. His experience on the Federal bench, where his circuit reached far into the South, brought him in intimate contact with Southern conditions, and has given him a knowledge and grasp of problems in this section not possessed by any of the men offering in opposition to him.

Both Bryan and Taft have given earnest of their friendship for the South. These are all the guarantees the South could ask, under existing conditions, with regard to the outcome of the pending presidential election.

If, as now appears probable, when the flag drops next summer it will be Bryan and Taft in the running, the South can abide the result with hope for Democratic success, but with equanimity in the event of defeat.

And if the verdict is for Taft, there will be much at which to rejoice in the knowledge that the next president, like Mr. Roosevelt, will be a big, broad, patriotic American, of whom the whole country will have the right to feel proud.

NEGRO PIONEERS IN INDIANA.

(R. R. Wright, Jr., in the Southern Workman.)

Between 1820 and 1855 a large number of Negroes became pioneers in Indiana. There were three classes of these pioneers: the first class and the largest were the free people of North Carolina and Virginia who were sent away by the Quakers; the second class were the slaves who were freed and sent out of the slave States to the free States by other agents; and the third were part slave and part free, being the children of their own masters and being manumitted by them and often brought by them to the Northern States, supplied with lands or funds to buy lands, and permitted to live in comparative ease. The differences in these groups must be realized by the student of the early economic history of the Northern Negroes. The first group was composed of persons manumitted by masters during life and by will after death, also of persons who had bought their own freedom and some whose freedom was bought for them. In most cases, though not in all, they were made to suffer the rigors of the life of a free man which, during the period here dealt with, were very hard indeed. This served, however, to bring out their best qualities; to teach forbearance, patience, and industry.

The other group of people manumitted by their master-fathers and given lands had not known the rigors of slave life nor the hardships of the free Negro's life, as had most of the other group. They were, one easily sees, not fitted for pioneer life. The third group were least prepared. They were the ones recently emancipated and without training, sent from their homes to the new land. They had not known even the responsibility of caring for themselves; in most cases they were illiterate and ignorant and work was

to them, as a rule, the sign of slavery and degradation; while freedom often meant leisure and irresponsibility. The economist would have prophesied that this group would have the least success of the three, and this has been the case.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

It is not surprising to read platforms of Republican conventions, especially in presidential years. How easy it is for Republican Presidents to ignore the declarations and platforms of their party. Let us look at this platform and read it carefully. It declares a reduction of the Southern representation. The platform of 1900 declared the same thing in the National Convention that met at Philadelphia, Pa. The platform of 1906 declared at Chicago almost the same thing. It will be remembered that the National Suffrage League that convened in Chicago, Ill., at the time the National Republican Convention met there, and Senator Lodge, a member or chairman of the resolution committee, reluctantly inserted a plank in the platform to appease the Republican voters, and at no time after the election of both presidents, McKinley and Roosevelt, did either attempt to enforce the declarations of their party. So that the Ohio platform will amount to no more.

What can Ohio declare, if that State were ever so willing and anxious to carry out the dictations in the recent platform adopted in the Republican convention? It means nothing; it is a bait to soothe the colored voters of the State and country.

The Republican party has had every opportunity to protect the colored American from Democratic invasion. Why wait till every colored voter in the South is disfranchised? Why didn't President Roosevelt enforce the Constitution?

Mr. Taft has already said in a speech at Tuskegee that the colored man must wait. In a recent speech by the same gentleman, delivered at Kansas City, Mo., did not Mr. Taft justify the South or compliment the Southern Democrats for disfranchising colored Americans without bloodshed?

The Ohio platform means nothing, and the colored voters should not be fooled by such rot.

If the Republicans of the country are sincere in their declarations of love and their advocacy of fair play for colored Americans, let the good work begin in the White House. Why wait until the next election? It is not necessary to wait until after the election next fall, but act now, and then the colored voter will have some faith in what is being said in Republican conventions.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

was crowded, several having had to stand throughout the evening.

Emmanuel Loebela, garment presser, was arrested last week by the police in Chicago for distributing Emma Goldman's anarchistic circulars.

While the Postoffice Department is trying to restore to normal conditions the disorganized city delivery mail service, complaints are still being made, which make matters look like they are growing worse.

John F. Stevens, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has issued a statement regarding the Panama Canal, which he prophesies a failure of the undertaking.

Bishop Alexander Walters was loudly applauded, it is said, by the Ministers Union of the A. M. E. Church when he said, at the Lafayette Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, that the Negro ministers who were recently in conference in this city had indignantly rejected an invitation from the President of the United States.

Mrs. Ella DeBurton Turner, wife of J. Milton Turner, former minister to Liberia, died last week at her home in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. W. Johns, who died at Long Branch, N. J., last week, after a long illness, was born in Baltimore, Md., fifty-one years ago.

Representative Hale, of Tennessee, addressed the Second Baptist Lyceum last Sunday on "American Citizenship: Its Essential Elements."

There will be no more hanging in the State of Virginia; all persons condemned to death will be electrocuted in the chair.

When Minister Wu Tingfang was asked at Pittsburgh last week whether or not war was likely between China and Japan, his reply was, "Do you think it is likely that there will be war between England and the United States?"

Secretary Taft has accepted an invitation to be present at the M-Street Metropolitan Church the 18th of this month to listen to an address by Prof. Booker T. Washington.

Senator Perkins, of California, has introduced a bill to provide for retirement of employees in the classified service of the Government.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

All Democrats like Commissioner West. Then Negroes would have a square deal.

All Democrats like James L. Morris. Then the Negroes would be allowed to vote.

All Democrats like James T. Pett. Then educated Negroes would be appointed to positions on their merit.

All Republicans like the late Chas. Sumner. Then there would be no discrimination on account of a man's color.

All Republicans like Johnson, the Democrat, of Minnesota. Then the equality of citizenship would be an act of justice for colored Americans. Republicans like the late John W. Ross. Then colored men would be appointed on their merit.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Political vagrants given a job on the farm.

Local politicians retire early.

Dr. Wilder explain why he is not in the field.

Sidney Bieber read one of the Commandments.

Hopewell H. Darneille rise and explain.

Ralph W. Tyler given credit for what he is doing for his people.

John C. Dancy serve four years longer as Recorder of Deeds.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The managers of the Booker T. Washington lecture, which is scheduled for Metropolitan A. M. E. Church for next Wednesday evening, deplore the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the attendance of certain prominent gentlemen of national fame is construed in some quarters as having especial political significance. The invitations extended have been of a very general character, without regard to personal, factional or political differences. All who come are expected to appear as a mark of respect to the usefulness and uplifting labors of Dr. Booker T. Washington, not to advance the interests of this or that candidate or to affect any political issue. Dr. Washington's address will not deal with politics, nor will any demonstration of a political nature be tolerated. Mr. Lassiter desires it understood that any statement by individuals, to the effect that the meeting is to be other than educational and an instructive review of the condition of the race along economic and practical lines, is false and intentionally misleading.

ATTORNEY COLLINS PROTESTS.

Attorney George F. Collins, a member of the Election Board, has entered his protest against the high-handed methods of Messrs. Bieber and Cranford. Chairman Bieber, states Attorney Collins, has had no meeting of the Election Committee, but has arbitrarily issued certain rules and regulations governing the election of delegates to the National Republican convention.

Attorney Collins states that he has attended no meeting and has subscribed to no rules. Republicans throughout the city have denounced the high-handed methods of the alleged Election Committee. It is a question whether the National Committee will tolerate or endorse these high-handed methods.

Chairman Bieber is playing hot and cold with those who have elevated him to the position he now holds. He first declared that he was for Speaker Cannon; it now appears that Bieber has gone over to Taft and the Administration.

Attorney Horner declares that he is against Taft, but Chairman Bieber, who has since declared for Taft, is attending meetings urging Republicans to support the Flathers-Horner ticket. This looks bad for the chairman of the Election Committee to favor any particular candidate. It is true, nevertheless.

There are thousands of Republicans in this city who will stand by Attorney Collins, who is anxious to give Republicans a fair deal and see that the votes are honestly counted for every candidate.

Lem and Aaron Bradshaw, employees of the District government, are making an active canvass for Flathers, in violation of the executive order, so declared Col. William Murrell in a speech this week in West Washington.

MINISTERS MEET.

Baltimore, March 5. — A public meeting in the interest of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker and the discharged colored soldiers was held here tonight. The speakers included Revs. A. L. Gaines, G. R. Weller, W. A. Blackwell, William M. Alexander, Dr. H. E. Young of this city, and Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. In the speeches considerable animus was manifested toward President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft.

Baltimore, March 4.—Rev. W. M. Moorman, a well-known Methodist minister, died at his home in the

suburbs today. Two months ago, while trimming trees on his place, he accidentally cut his knee, and blood poisoning set in.

Baltimore, March 4.—At a joint meeting last Monday at the Third Baptist Church, Fifth and R streets northwest, between the Baptist Ministerial Union of Baltimore and Washington, the divines in their several speeches showed their hostile feeling toward President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. Maryland's disfranchising scheme was denounced in unmeasured terms. Every mention of Senator Foraker's name was cheered to the echo. The speakers included Revs. W. H. Brooks, Geo. W. Lee, W. J. Howard, W. D. Jarvis, S. L. Corrothers, James H. Lee, of this city; G. R. Weller, S. L. Crockett, F. R. Williams, Jones Watkins, W. M. Alexander and A. M. Molock, of Baltimore. Dr. Corrothers declared that if Taft were nominated for the presidency the 794,000 colored voters in the North and West would voice their disapproval at the polls.

Rev. P. C. Nead, of Baltimore, and Rev. I. Tolliver, of Washington, read papers on religious topics. A dinner, served by the ladies of the church, followed the meeting.

The Hon. W. T. Vernon, Register of the United States Treasury, has just returned to the city, after an absence of several days in Kansas, where he was in attendance at the meeting of the Republican State Convention.

The Bee is especially gratified to observe that Mr. Vernon was elected one of the Alternates at Large to Chicago. His associate alternates are gentlemen of high standing in the social and political life of the State — one being a State Senator, another the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and the third a wealthy business man.

Wyandotte county, which is the largest county in the State, sent a delegation to the State Convention instructed to vote for the Register for Alternate at Large. This delegation consisted of three colored and twenty-five white men, and when the Register's name was proposed it was received with cheers from all parts of the great Auditorium and he was elected by acclamation.

Bishop G. W. Clinton, of Charlotte, N. C., has authorized Bishop J. W. Smith, of Washington, to exercise episcopal supervision over the presiding elders, pastors and churches of the A. M. E. Zion denomination in Washington and District of Columbia until the General Conference meets in Philadelphia in May.

Bishop J. W. Smith preached and assisted the Sinking Fund Club last Sabbath in raising \$112 interest money for John Wesley Church. Mrs. Belle M. Jackson is president, and Mrs. J. W. Smith treasurer.

OUR MISTAKES.

It should not be presumed because a man is colored and commits an infamous offense that he should have any more sympathy than anyone else. White or colored men should not stand upon corners and make insulting remarks to women, no matter who they may be or what their vocation in life. Colored people make the mistake of attempting excuses for offenses committed by colored people. Many of them very often come to the conclusion, when a colored man is charged with an offense or charged with having insulted a white woman, he is necessarily innocent. He is no more innocent than a white man charged with having insulted a colored woman.

Colored women are insulted by white men, but rarely punished. Many colored women are insulted by white men, but it seems that they get off with it.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

Tickets are being rapidly sold for the important lecture to be delivered by Prof. Booker T. Washington, under the auspices of the Bethel Literary and the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church (Wednesday evening, March 18). This lecture will be the greatest and most important address that has yet been delivered by this distinguished educator.

President Roosevelt and several members of his Cabinet have decided to attend and occupy seats in the pulpit. Also several members of the District and United States Supreme Court will also be present and listen to Mr. Washington.

Those who desire to listen to Professor Washington had better secure their tickets at once, as the best seats are being sold rapidly.

Some people in good circumstances receiving good salary from the Government and private income, take great delight in doing their fellow man in hard luck; at the same time are great Christians. A heap see, but a few know.



Miss Nellie E. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Mr. William D. Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., are guests of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Miss A. E. Smith, who was here visiting, has returned to the Monumental City.

Mr. Edward Lee and Miss Rosalie O. Grant, who were married last week in Charleston, S. C., passed through this city en route to Cleveland, Ohio, where they will reside.

Mr. L. Jeter and wife, of this city, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Guinn, of Philadelphia, last week.

Miss Mary Green, of Washington, spent several weeks in Augusta, Ga., as the guest of Mrs. T. H. Collins.

DINNER FOR DR. WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lassiter have issued invitations for a complimentary dinner in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, to be given at their handsome residence, 1215 Seventeenth street northwest, Wednesday evening, at five o'clock.

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS TO DRILL.

As a feature of the entertainment provided for Dr. Booker T. Washington during his visit here next Wednesday, the entire battalion of High School Cadets, including the companies from M-Street and the Armstrong Manual Training School, will give an exhibition drill on Seventeenth street northwest, near R. I. avenue, in front of the residence of Mr. Henry Lassiter, whose dinner guest Dr. Washington will be. The drill begins promptly at five o'clock p.m., and will be under the command of Major Arthur Brooks.

AUDITOR TYLER IN OHIO.

Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, has returned from a visit to Columbus, Ohio, where he attended the State Convention and was accorded a hearty welcome by his host of followers in the Buckeye reservation. At his suggestion, Mr. A. H. Martin, of Cleveland, was elected an alternate delegate at large for the State of Ohio.

DR. WASHINGTON COMING.

"Wizard of Tuskegee" to Lecture at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Next Wednesday Evening — An International Event.

The coming of Dr. Booker T. Washington next Wednesday at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church is to be a gala affair. Ever since the announcement became public that the famous "Wizard of Tuskegee" was to lecture here, deep interest has been manifested in the event by all classes of our people, and the indications are that the great auditorium will be packed to the doors early in the evening and that late-comers will be turned away.

Dr. Washington appears under the auspices of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, and its allied organizations, in response to a promise made many months ago. Mr. Henry Lassiter, who so successfully managed a similar affair nearly four years ago, is again at the head of the committee on arrangements. He has issued a large number of invitations to persons of national prominence, including the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. The affair will take on the aspect of a truly international incident. Many of the persons invited are personal friends and acquaintances of Dr. Washington, and their presence is desired largely that they may be informed at first hand of the later developments in the progress of the millions of Negroes in this country. The tenor of the acceptance already received by Chairman Lassiter indicate that they, in no less a degree, are anxious to extend to the eminent Tuskegee educator renewed assurances of their confidence and esteem and to give expression to their undiminished interest in and sympathy for the uplifting work in which

he is engaged.

Among those who have signified their intention to be present on next Wednesday evening are Secretary William Howard Taft, Supreme Justice John M. Harlan and his son, Dr. Richard D. Harlan; the Peruvian Minister and a member of his staff; District Commissioner Henry L. West, and the Board of Education. Tentative promises contingent upon the appearance of no conflicting engagement, have been received from Vice President Fairbanks, Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain, Secretary Garfield, Attorney General Bonaparte, the Commissioner of Education, and several leading members of Congress, besides many local citizens of the highest standing.

Dr. Washington's subject will be "The Advancement of the American People," with especial reference to the remarkable rise of the Negro in the educational, agricultural, industrial and moral equation, describing by example, statistics and pertinent anecdote the astounding part the race is playing in the economic and civic development of the Republic. It is stated most emphatically by the management that politics is to have absolutely no place in the discussion, and that no political significance can properly be attached to the presence of any of the distinguished visitors who may avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the race's foremost statesman on the topic nearest to his heart.

Hon. Martin B. Madden, member of Congress from the Chicago District of Illinois, is one of the Negro's strongest friends, will preside and introduce the speaker of the evening, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, who comes from the best abolition stock of New England, will pronounce the benediction. Altogether it is expected that this will be the most satisfactory visit that Dr. Washington has ever paid to the Nation's Capital.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Owing to the sudden death of Bishop Satterlee, of this Diocese, confirmation at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, which was to have taken place last month, was unavoidably postponed. This rite will be administered Monday evening next, services beginning at eight o'clock. Mr. John Syphax, of 1814 Riggs street northwest, Master of Prince Hall Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. Masons, after an illness of several weeks' duration, is convalescent and able to exercise in the open air.

Miss Annie Silence, of 2032 Thirtieth street northwest, has recovered from a serious attack of the grippe.

Mrs. Irene Morgan, of 1930 New Hampshire avenue northwest, has been confined to her residence the past four weeks, occasioned by a severe sprain. This lady is under the immediate care of Dr. Stuart, of Dupont Circle.

Last Friday Chief Justice Claybaugh, on the grounds that the power of an equity court cannot be involved in enjoining the prosecution of crime, dismissed the bill filed by Dr. A. P. Riedel and others against Major Richard Sylvester, chief of police, who raided them for working illegal Masonry in the District of Columbia. The case is still pending in the courts. The white brethren of the District of Columbia are behind the movement. (This is simply a forerunner of what we have predicted.)

Rev. W. H. Moton has gone to Rockville, Md., and other parts of the State. Evangelistic work; will be gone one week.

In the case of Machen, former superintendent of free delivery, of the Postoffice Department, he is simply reaping what he sowed in 1900. This brings out the old adage: We are born but we are not buried.

Mrs. C. O. Fuller, who conducted a freedmen's school in Alexandria, Va., for a number of years, is dead.

PLAN ALPINE CANAL

WATERWAY TO ASCEND MOUNTAINS BY SYSTEM OF LOCKS.

Latter Transformed Into Long Chain of Tubes Through Which Barges Are Elevated—When Descending Barges Glide Rapidly.

Berlin.—It is a common belief that water will not run uphill. That this principle is not quite true, or only conditionally true, is proved by the fact that an eminent Italian canal engineer, Sig. Pietro Caminada, has worked out the plan of a canal over the Alps.

The Alps are not to be bored by a tunnel. The canal is to be carried up to the summit and down the other side. This sounds at first incredible, but the science of waterway construction has made such progress that canal engineers fear no problems. This was proved by the speech made in Berlin a few days ago by Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, who is one of the most enthusiastic partisans of Sig. Caminada's scheme.

Sig. Caminada has just been received by the king of Italy and has placed a model of his canal, which will go from Genoa to Zurich, on view in the rooms of the Academie del Lincei, the most important scientific and technical society in Italy.

The fashion in which Sig. Caminada will cross the higher summits of the Alps is no longer quite new. He makes use of locks lying one above the other, such as have already been constructed at the Trollhatta falls, and combines them with double locks, such as are to be seen on the Teltou canal at Klein Machow.

Original and decidedly novel is the extension of these locks to a long chain, which mount up the face of the Alps, and which are built to fit all the incidence of the upward ascent. For this reason Sig. Caminada transforms them into tubes. In the interior of this tube is a large number of sep-



Artificial Basins at Entrances of Two Tunnels with Opposite Inclinations.

arate locks, which follow one another in unbroken succession and are separated from one another by lock doors.

Each of the locks has a floor sloping downward and a similar vaulted roof. When a barge is to be conveyed across the Alps it is carried out in the following manner: It is brought into the lowest lock and the doors closed behind it. The lock is then filled with water. The bottom of the lock is given a very slight upward inclination and is laid with a set of rails on which is a carriage. To this the barge is made fast, and as fast as the lock fills with water the barge, on its carriage, glides up the slope. When it reaches the level of the next lock the operation is repeated.

Sig. Caminada places two such tubes alongside one another, one for the up and the other for the down journey. The locks of each of them are connected with one another so that the water which runs out of one fills the other. It realizes a great economy of water.

The tubular canals are only used when the ground requires it.

On the level stretches an open canal is constructed. Of these canals only the one which ascends has locks, the other is built as a running stream, down which the barges glide rapidly. When the Splungen pass is reached a ten-mile tunnel will be constructed.

The canal is to begin at Genoa and will run to Milan via Pavia and Alessandria. From the latter place a branch canal will lead to Turin, while a second curve will be built from Milan to Lake Maggiore. From Milan the main canal runs to Treviso, where the Alps are reached and the ascent begins. The Lake of Como will be traversed, and then the tubular canal rises sharply to Isola, where the canal under the Splungen begins. It ends at La Nonna.

At this point the highest level, 4,264 feet above the sea, is reached, and then the descent begins to Thun and Chur and the valley of the Rhine, which the canal follows to the Lake of Constance and thence to Basle. At the confluence of the Aare between Schaffhausen and Basle, a second projected canal system starts which, via Aarau, Solothurn, Berne, Basle, Lucerne and Zurich, connects with the lakes of Thun, Brienz and Zug and the lake of the Four Cantons.

Germany's Economic Power. The immense increase of Germany's economic power during the last 28 years is strikingly illustrated by the increase of coal consumption in that time. In 1879 it aggregated 52,204,000 tons, and by 1905 it rose to 105,877,000 tons, thus doubling itself in 26 years; but last year it reached 208,167,000 tons, having nearly doubled itself again in 12 years.

FEDERAL JOB FOR MITCHELL.

Retiring Chief of Miners' Union May Inspect Canal Labor.

Washington.—That John Mitchell, the retiring president of the anthracite coal miners' union may be asked by President Roosevelt to go to Panama and make a report on labor conditions there, is one of the results which may accrue from a conference on Panama affairs at the White House the other day.

The president, Secretary Taft and Col. Goethals considered not only the labor phase of the isthmian situation, but many others.

No conclusion was reached as to the appointment of Mr. Mitchell.



John Mitchell.

and it is understood that James Bronson Reynolds, the president's Chicago packing house investigator, also was considered for the same work. The necessity of having accurate information on labor conditions on the isthmus has been emphasized recently by numerous minor complaints which are coming to Washington.

It is considered desirable also to have expert information on the manner in which the reforms ordered as a result of the investigation of Miss Betts, have been made effective.

TO HEAD DEMOCRATIC HOSTS.

Missouri Congressman Made Chairman Congressional Committee.

Washington.—James Tighman Lloyd, who has been elected chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee in spite of the opposition of John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority in the house, has always been a strong Bryan man and a staunch believer in free silver. He took little part in active politics until comparatively late in life, for with the exception of filling the office of prosecuting attorney of Shelby county from 1889 to 1893, a position which was virtually forced upon him, he held no public office and aspired to none. It was only when a vacancy occurred in the First district of Missouri that he was induced to run for congress, and he was elected



James T. Lloyd.

on the Democratic ticket by a large majority. Five times since he has been re-elected, beating his opponents with ease. He was born in Lewis county a trifle over 50 years ago, was graduated from Christian university, Canton, in 1878, taught school for a few years and was then admitted to the bar. He practiced in Lewis county until 1885, when he removed to Shelbyville, where he has remained ever since.

Slow Work.

The construction of a lighthouse on the Ar-Gazeck reef, on the French coast, near Ushant, is proceeding very slowly. During 1904 the swiftness of the currents prevented more than 52 hours' work on the foundation, more than 206 hours in 1905 and more than 152 in 1906. During three years, therefore, only 51 days of eight hours were available for the work.

THE FLYING MACHINE

IT HAS COME TO STAY, SAYS HENRY FARMAN.

Man Who Won Deutsch-Archdeacon Prize Talks About His Plans for Future Experiments with His Aeroplane.

New York.—Contrary to popular belief, Henry Farman, who in a single day achieved world-wide fame by navigating an airship over a circular course one kilometer in length and winning a prize of \$10,000, is an Englishman. The feat that set all Europe talking and made Farman a social lion in Paris, where the flight took place, was by no means his first achievement of note, although of far greater interest to the general public as pointing the way to a means of navigation that has ever proved a stumbling block to mankind.

Farman has always been conspicuously successful in everything he undertook, and his has been an active life. Some 16 years ago, when the bicycle craze was at its height in Europe, Farman was one of the champions on the French racing track, with his brother Maurice, never having been beaten on a tandem.

With the advent of the automobile, he naturally drifted into the game, and was one of the most fearless chauffeurs in a land that has turned out plenty of talent in that class. His energies were by no means monopolized by racing, for he embarked in the manufacture of automobiles, at the present time being head of one of the largest motor car concerns in Europe.

Inspired by the success of M. Santos-Dupont, Mr. Farman took up the problem of aerial navigation with his customary enthusiasm and thoroughness, winning merited success.

From boyhood, Farman has exhibited a fondness for risking his neck, having experienced some bad falls when racing with bicycle and automobile. Nevertheless, he leaves nothing undone to put any machine he may be riding in perfect condition, and declares that he is the soul of prudence.

"When I risk my neck, which, of course, every man who mounts an aeroplane is bound to do, I at least have the certainty that I have left nothing undone to make my ap-



HENRY FARMAN

paratus as perfect as possible," said Mr. Farman to an interviewer, recently. "I take no unnecessary risks in the way of height. I could, if I wanted, soar off in the air to any height I please. If my motor would work long enough I could clear the Eiffel tower. But at the present stage it would be folly to ascend a yard higher than is necessary. The aeroplane is at present a very delicate machine, and something may snap at any moment. The aeroplane is not like a parachute. If anything happened to disturb its equilibrium it would shoot to the ground like a flash.

"But the flying machine has come to stay. It is at the present moment in much the same stage as the automobile was 25 years ago. The first thing to do is to get the ideal motor. The one I use is a 50-horsepower Antoinette. It weighs only 50 kilos, or 100 pounds. That means a horsepower for every two pounds. But unfortunately, I cannot carry a radiator, so that the motor heats in a few minutes and brings my flight to a close. However, the other day I succeeded in taking up 15 kilos or 30 pounds of weight with me. I am also planning changes in my aeroplane which will gain another 30 pounds. Then my new motor will give me four new horsepower—that is, a considerable addition to the lifting power. This will, I hope, allow of my putting on a radiator and thus get rid of the heating of the motor."

In spite of his remarkable achievements with the aeroplane, Henry Farman wears his laurels modestly, and is working hard to attain a higher degree of perfection for the machine with which he has done so much.

Value of Empress' Diamonds.

Empress Augusta Victoria's magnificent diamonds, which she wears on great occasions at the German court, are valued at \$1,250,000. In them she justifies in a double sense the compliment the emperor once paid her when he gallantly referred to her as "the jewel that sheds luster by my side."

J. P. Morgan is the Pharaoh's daughter of the Twentieth Century. He found a little profit in the rush on the banks.

The State Labor Bureau of New York reports the number of men out of work increased from 12 to 34 percent. No wonder the bread lines are long in the cities! How will the Republican politicians explain next fall that the tariff has not protected the unemployed workmen, when the law was to provide revenue and encourage industries?

President Roosevelt has changed his style of addressing his fellow citizens, having dropped the I for we and our. Companion Cozzens has returned to the fold.

The National Labor party, composed of 2,000,000 Federation of Labor, unattached, and 1,000,000 National Farmers' Union, 1,000,000 Socialist, with 500,000 members American Society of Equity, was inaugurated at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. (The Negro, with ten million, should follow suit.)

When the President flipped a coin at the White House one day to settle the distribution of certain patronage he set an evil example that he might have known would be seized by others to their undoing. When Mr. Roosevelt does a thing in this land, everybody feels at liberty to do the same. (Except making nominations to the Ananias Club.)

February 26 Senator Foraker introduced a bill to re-enlist the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The bill should pass, for the reasons that these soldiers have been unjustly dealt with from a military standpoint. (Failure to be tried by court-martial.)

The President has decided to appoint W. S. Rossiter Public Printer. The Traders' and Merchants' Banks will unite. The capital will be \$300,000.

Last Saturday the members of Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1477, Three Links, presented D. B. Webster with a large roll-top desk, a gold gavel, and a life-size portrait of himself.

Last Friday Messrs. James W. Poe, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Robins, of Virginia; A. W. Rodgers, of North Carolina; J. H. Hardy, of Maryland; I. S. Brown, New Jersey; A. Thompson, of Texas; B. W. Rembert, of South Carolina, and J. A. Cobb, of Georgia, have issued an appeal to the Southern colored voters to support Senator Foraker of Ohio; in case of failure, Vice President Fairbanks or Senator M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; also to oppose the nomination of Secretary Taft.

The Republican National Committee will meet in Chicago, Ill., in the Coliseum, on Wabash avenue, fifteen minutes walk from the Auditorium; There will be seats for 11,000 in the hall. There will be eleven entrances around the foot of the platform; 400 seats for newspaper men. There will be five tickets of admission, a different color one for each day.

Wilfred Carter, of 2209 Fourteenth street northwest, died at the Emergency Friday, the 6th, the result of a blow from a ball bat by Daniel Hinton of 204 B street northwest, who was identified by Mrs. Lillie Fadie, who was with Carter at the time. All parties colored.

Peter Wood, colored, of 2207 M street southwest, was killed by the cars on the tracks near Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue southwest, last Thursday.

It is remarkable what fools office makes of some people; not only Government office, but others, especially in societies and secret orders. Right away the hat becomes too small to wear. Result: swell head.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

So STRAIGHTENS KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with the length.
Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. It is the most reliable, harmless, and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment. It is a perfect hair restorer, removes dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly packaged and harmless, it is a perfect necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been a trade and sold continuously since about 1888, and is labeled "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1891. Be sure to get Ford's Hair Pomade, the hair straightener, SOFT and FLAX. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Free, on each package. Before all others. Put directions on every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can tell you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send you 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or \$1.40 for three bottles or \$2.80 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to:
The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)

153 E. KINZIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Agents wanted everywhere.

CHAS. PENNO HOFFMAN.
German words by the Composer.
Allegro con brio.

Sparkling and Bright. (Drinking Song.) Sprudelnd und Hell. (Trinklied.)

JACQUES MENDÉLHON.

f non legato.

1. Sparkling and bright in light, mid light, Does the wine our gob-lets gleam in, With
2. O if mirth might at rest the flight Of Time thro' Life's do-min-ions, We
3. But since de-light can't tempt the wight, Nor fond re-gret de-lay him, Nor

1. Sprudelnd und hell wie kla-rer Quell Strahl't der Wein in un-se-rem Gla-se, Mit
2. Wenn Lust's Gewalt er-zwang' ein Halt Von der Zeit in ih-rem Flu-ge, Wir
3. Doch da Ge-nuss nicht bemt sei-nen Fuss, Noch Zärt-lich-keit ihn lässt wei-gen, Und

but as red as the rose, sy bed Which a bee would choose to draw in, Ther
here a while would now be-guile The gray-beard of his pin-tone, To
Love him-self can hold the elf Nor so-ber Friend-ship stay him, We'll

ro-tem Hauch wie der Ro-sen strauch Dort un-ten auf dem Gra-se, So
Freund-schaft nicht hält al-ten Mann Die Flü-gel auf sei-nem Zu-ge, Und
den Wicht Selbst auf den Wicht Selbst Lie-be nicht stört sein Zu-ge, Schenkt

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all to-night with hearts as light, To loves as gay and fleet-ing. As
drink to-night with hearts as light, To loves as gay and fleet-ing. As
drink to-night with hearts as light, To loves as gay and fleet-ing. As

schenkt denn ein, lasst froh uns sein, Auf Freu-den die süch-tig uns win-ken, Wie die
schenk-ten-ein, um froh zu sein, zu sein: Auf Freu-den die süch-tig uns win-ken, Wie die
ru-hig ein, lasst froh uns sein, zu sein: Auf Freu-den die süch-tig uns win-ken, Wie die

bub-bles that swim on the beak-ers brim And break on the lips while meet-ing.

Per-le zur Hand an des Be-chers Rand: Sie küsst un-s're Lip-p' beim Trin-ken.

colla voce.
a tempo.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT. 2nd page.

Kleinert's DRESS SHIELDS

Every pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields is warranted. When properly used, we will not only refund money paid for shields that are not perfect, but will hold ourselves responsible for any resulting damage to gown. Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size. It is worth reading. Send free on application.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO.
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DOUBLE COVERED
FEATHER WEIGHT
WASHABLE
ODORLESS NO RUBBER

IS A SOUTHERN DELICACY.

Method of Preserving Pineapples Without Cooking.

This method of preserving pineapple without cooking has long been in use in the south, and it preserves the flavor of the fruit better than the usual way of preserving.

Pare sound ripe pineapples with a sharp knife, remove the eyes with a silver knife, cut the fruit half an inch thick and weigh it, weigh a fourth more granulated sugar than fruit, use glass jars large enough at the top to admit the slices of pineapple. In the bottom of the jars put an inch of sugar, then alternate thick layers of pineapple and sugar until the jar is filled, having plenty of sugar on top. Seal the jars perfectly air tight; the success of the preserving depends upon this. The finest fruit is required. Whole preserved pineapples were the pride of southern housekeepers. The fruit carefully washed and the pineapple boiled in sufficient warm water to cover it until tender enough to pierce it with a broomstick, after the pineapple is cooled carefully peel and then weigh an equal quantity of sugar, put it in a deep kettle large enough to contain the pines, cover with a gill of water to each pound; boil and skim until it becomes a clear sirup, in this the pines are boiled 20 minutes, then cooled and put with the sirup into glass jars, which must be sealed air tight.

BOIL THE HOUSEHOLD SILVER.

Will Give Appearance of Newness to Treasured Articles.

One of the best-known methods of making silver that is in constant use look like new again and of removing every trace of dullness for some time to come, says the New York Tribune, is to put the various articles in a large tin wash boiler, after a thorough polish with either hartshorn and whiting or silicon, and to cover them with water into which a handful of washing soda has been thrown, and allow the water to boil for two or three hours. On removal, a good rubbing with a soft chamol is productive of a very high polish. In the case of handsome hand-made pieces, with repousse or embossed designs in high relief, this is actually the only way of getting the deposits of cleaning powders out of the crevices, and for several weeks rubbing is all that is necessary to bring them up to the proper brilliancy. Once a month or once in six weeks is the time limit for these silver boilings, for otherwise the silvers grow to depend upon their efficacy and neglect the weekly cleaning.

Some Kitchen Hints.

Delicate blues and pinks can be laundered without fading in the following way: One teaspoonful of tur-

FOR FINE CANDIES

PROPER WAY TO MAKE FRENCH FONDANT.

Recipe Given Here, in Respect of Materials and Quantities, is Intended for the Beginner at Making Dainties.

As fondant is the foundation for all the fine French candies, a good working knowledge of how to make it is essential. Molasses candy can be made on a damp day, fondant never. The materials needed are the best granulated sugar for the cream, a small quantity of confectioner's sugar to be used in the kneading, vegetable color pastes that can be purchased at any first-class confectioner's or made at home, a little cream of tartar, and then the fillings, flavorings, nuts, etc., that are to be used in connection with the fondant. For flavoring the ordinary extracts are used, also maraschino and other cordials.

The formula for fondant is always the same: A pound of granulated sugar (that is, two ordinary cupsfuls), one cupful hot water, and a half teaspoonful cream of tartar. This is the easiest quantity to handle for the amateur. After a little experience the quantity can be doubled, as fondant can be made and kept on hand. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan with an extra heavy bottom, and stir over a slow fire until the sugar is dissolved, but not a moment longer. After it has become a clear sirup stirring will cause it to granulate. Heat rapidly to the boiling point, wiping gently away with a damp cloth any moisture that appears on the sides of the pan. If this drops back into the pan it is apt to make the sirup granulate also. If any scum arises, remove

It carefully. After cooking ten minutes begin testing in cold water. If it will make a soft ball when rolled between the fingers it is just right and must be at once removed from the fire. Set aside in the pan in which it has cooked to cool. Do not try to hasten this by setting in cold water. Let it take its time. When cool, not cold, begin stirring energetically with a wooden paddle. In a few moments it will look cloudy, then whiten and grow thick and creamy. When too stiff to stir, take in the hands and knead like bread dough. There is no chance of overdoing this, for its lightness depends upon the thoroughness of the kneading. When quite light and creamy it is ready for use, though it is better to put away a day, as confectioners do, to mellow and ripen. Pack in an earthen dish and cover airtight with a slightly dampened cloth. This will keep for weeks if desired.

When sufficient fondant has been prepared it is ready for the coloring. All colors, extracts and flavors must be as concentrated as possible, so as not to thin the fondant too much. If you make your own colorings green is made by cooking spinach leaves a few moments in a little water. Strain and bottle. To obtain red, boil one ounce powdered cochineal in a cup of water for five minutes, then add one ounce cream of tartar and a half ounce powdered alum and cook ten minutes longer. While hot add two ounces sugar and bottle. For pink use a few drops cochineal or a little cranberry juice, or the pink coloring that comes with some gelatines. For blue, rub indigo in a little water on a plate. Caramel or chocolate give a dark brown. The grated rind of a dark-skinned orange soaked in a small quantity of its juice, then strained, gives yellow, as also the yolk of an egg. Fruit juices also furnish good colorings for fondant.

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W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS

are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Standard Model)	of Imported Coutil	\$2.00
Nuform 403 (Standard Model)	of Coutil or Balise	1.00
Nuform 447 (Standard Model)	of White Coutil	3.00
Erect Form 720 (Average Model)	of Coutil or Balise	1.00
Nuform 738 (Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Balise	2.00
Nuform 406 (Standard Model)	of Coutil or Balise	1.50

REDUSO 750

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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REDUSO 750

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Black Chocolate Cake.

Set in pan of water and boil until thick, one egg (yolk), one-half cup sugar, one-half cup sweet milk and one-fourth cake chocolate. While cooling, beat one cup sugar and one-half cup butter to a cream, add two eggs and one-half cup sour milk, with one level teaspoon soda in, also two cups sifted flour and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and lastly the chocolate part. Bake in layers or loaf and ice with the remaining white stirred to a cream with confectioners sugar and a few drops of lemon extract.

Cocoanut Cookies.

Beat to a cream one cupful butter and two cupfuls sugar. Add two beaten eggs, one grated cocoanut, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and flour enough to roll thin. Bake in a quick oven, but do not brown.

Rusty Steel Ornaments.

To clean rusty steel ornaments a paste is made of powdered crocus and turpentine: this is rubbed on the ornament and left to dry, then brushed off, and the steel is polished with a chamol leather.

Cherry Tart.

Get the stoned cherries. Put them into a deep baking-dish; sprinkle them with flour, bits of butter and a cup of sugar. Cover with a rich pie crust and bake. Serve slightly warm.

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL, the beautiful actress, says: "Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly efficacious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 30 cents in any postpaid card.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, stamens, etc., used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to any postpaid card) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vege-tal Extract for 10 applications.

Write to-day to ED. PINAUD'S American Office, ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL.



There are more McCall's Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of pattern. This is an evidence of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has many subscribers (its circulation is 80,000). It is a most interesting and useful magazine. Every subscriber gets a special gift.

Lady Agents Wanted. Respected position as home and business representative. Complete training and instruction. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.

THE BEE AND McCALL'S GREAT FASHION MAGAZINE for one year for \$2.00. COUPON.

Editor Bee:—
Find enclosed two dollars. Send to my address below The Bee and McCall's Fashion Magazine for one year.

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Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, ORANGE, MASS.

Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made to last. Our guarantee never runs out.

We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all high-grade family sewing machines sold by authorized dealers only.

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WE DO BUSINESS AT ONE PRICE

Misfit Clothing Parlor,

Fine Garments (Slightly Worn) Made by Our Leading Tailors. JUSTH'S OLD STAND.

Established 1865. 619 D St. N. W.

TO MAKE ICED CHOCOLATE.

Refreshing Drink Extract Easily Prepared and Bottled.

Do you ever wish you could make iced chocolate that would taste as good as iced tea and coffee? One original hostess who is always springing something new served it at a card party the other night. She gave these directions to a guest who inquired into the mystery:

Put an ounce of cooking chocolate into a saucepan and pour on it gradually one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put the saucepan on the fire and stir until the chocolate is all dissolved, then add granulated sugar and taste and stir until it begins to boil. Cook for three minutes longer without stirring, then strain and cool. Add one teaspoon of vanilla extract, bottle and store in a cool place. When needed, put two tablespoons of crushed ice in a tumbler, add two tablespoons of whipped cream, one gill of milk and half a gill of any carbonic water. Stir thoroughly before drinking. It is wonderfully refreshing.

MEATS THAT REQUIRE CARE.

Care Needed in the Preparation of Lamb and Mutton.

An experienced housewife declares that both lamb and mutton should be more carefully prepared than the other meats. First, the loose fat which comes wrapped around such a roast should be removed, washed carefully in salty water and set to work in a dish of cold water into which a very little bicarbonate of soda has been put. Then the roast proper instead of being washed or wiped, as usual, should be thoroughly scraped with a sharp knife until every bit of skin has been removed, without, however, cutting away any of the fat, and next the meat should be freely rubbed with salt. After this, the loose fat, which has meanwhile been soaking, should be wiped quite dry and fastened around the roast with long skewers. Finally, this outer layer should be rubbed over with salt and at last the roast of lamb or mutton is ready for the pan.

Ribbon Pudding.

One quart milk, 1 1/2 squares chocolate, six level tablespoons sugar, one-half cup shredded coconut, eight level tablespoons cornstarch, whites of two eggs, two teaspoons vanilla.

Use two double boilers and scald a pint of milk in each. When hot put the chocolate into one and the coconut into the other. Divide the sugar and cornstarch and mix in two cups.

Annual Announcement

E. VOIGT

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H



Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart — and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate — so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow? Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.

DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$1,000.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

HINTS ON HOW TO DARN.

Will Be Found Very Helpful to the Busy Housewife.

The darning of narrow lace edges is a most difficult matter.

If the tear is a serious one the edges of the lace can be basted upon the selvages of the muslin and placed in the embroidery hoop.

Care must be taken not to sew into the muslin.

If the edge is destroyed entirely or in part, the lace may be basted upon white letter paper, and stitched several times to form a new edge and cross-threads stitched to hold this edge in place, then the paper pulled away and the remaining stitches put in on the machine or by hand.

Hamburg edgings and insertions can be darned in the same way. They should preferably be free of starch and smoothly ironed to facilitate perfect work.

White mosquito netting that has been washed will be found to give a good foundation for darning coarsely woven underwear on the machine, and soft black mosquito netting should be basted under the holes in the knees of boys' stockings.

It should be basted directly across the hole and the machine darning be done directly upon it. The rough edges and threads can afterward be trimmed away.

When you are through darning upon the machine, do not forget to replace the pressure on the pressure foot and the stitch action to the feed, otherwise you may be much puzzled the next time you go to the machine and wonder why it "won't make a stitch."

ONE OF SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

Try Parisian Charlotte at Your Next Luncheon or Dinner.

Parisian charlotte is one of the novelties of the season. For it is a quarter of a box of gelatin in one-quarter of a cupful of cold water. Scald in a double boiler one-half pint of thin cream or rich milk. Pour it over four eggs beaten well with a half cupful of sugar and stir over the fire until it thickens. Add the gelatin, stir until dissolved, then strain and set aside until chilled.

When it begins to thicken add one-quarter of a pound each of stale macaroons and lady fingers broken or cut in pieces, one cupful of freshly grated coconut, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of sherry and one cupful of heavy cream which has been whipped to a solid froth. Fold and mix lightly, turn into a wetted mold and stand aside where it will stiffen. Turn out carefully (this may be done early in the evening) and garnish with a little whipped cream, tinted pale pink, and half a dozen quartered candied cherries. —What-to-Eat.



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The Stock-Holders of the Leland Giants Base-Ball Association, has concluded to dissolve that Association in order to give room for the former, with its increased Capital for the purpose of buying a Permanent Home For The Leland Giants Base-Ball Club and Establishing For All The People, The Only First Class, Up-To-Date Amusement Park, With Its Theater (Light Opera), Figure Eight, Shoot The Chutes, Miniature Ry, Electric Theater, Dance Pavilion, Roller Skating, Hurley Burley, Double Swing, Boating, Auto Riding, and all the latest fun making devices and laugh producing concessions, together with a First Class Summer Hotel, large enough to accommodate 1000 guests, at its present location, 29th and Wentworth Ave., twenty (20) minutes ride on the Electric Cars to the Loop District in Chicago.

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which I am sending as Part (or in full) as subscription fee for shares of the Capital Stock of the Leland Giants Base Ball and Amusement Association.

I agree to pay \$..... per month until the full amount \$..... has been paid, at which time I am to receive my stock certificate.

N. B. All payments on Stock Accounts must be made to the order of Beauregard F. Moseley, Treasurer, 6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. All Stockholders are entitled to preference as employees and should inform the Treasurer with their final remittance of their intentions to apply for employment. For further information address Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Assn. 6258 Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

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